

THE TIMES-DISPATCH
THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1861
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WEEKLY NUMBER, 19,563.

RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1913.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Fair.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

RATCLIFFE SUIT WILL NOT REACH JURY THIS WEEK

Court Announces That
Argument Will Begin
on Monday at 11.

SPEND WHOLE DAY ON INSTRUCTIONS

Spectators Refuse to Leave While
Attorneys Discuss Technical
Questions of Law—Post-Office
Records Flatly Con-
dict Mrs. Walker as to Special
Delivery Letters.

Finding that the opposing attorneys in the Walker-Ratcliffe \$25,000 alienation suit would not be able to agree upon the instructions to be given to the jury in time for the case to be presented in the Law and Equity Court today, Judge Levey T. Crump added today afternoon to adjourn the jury, when called at 1 o'clock this morning, to the same hour on Monday morning. It had been expected that the case would be argued before the jury yesterday afternoon, but nearly the whole of the day was occupied with the instructions, and it is doubtful if they will be finished until late today.

So intense was the interest in the trial that most of the crowd which had gathered in the courtroom in the expectation of hearing the case presented to the jury remained to hear the argument on the instructions, the first time such a thing has occurred in a Richmond court of law. People who had come early in the morning remained in their seats, fearing that if they left the seats would be taken before they returned.

Argument Would Not Leave.
The argument on the instructions was purely technical and filled with legal questions that were utterly beyond the understanding of the laymen who remained to hear the case. The crowds remained, gleaning such scraps of comfort as they could from lengthy dissertations on the law and from citations from cases of which they had never heard before.

When court convened at 3 o'clock Judge Crump immediately adjourned the jury until 11 o'clock this morning, and announced to the steadily increasing audience that the argument would be upon the instructions alone and that they would be exceedingly technical and uninteresting. The argument will relate to dry matters of law, he said, and I would request that those who do not desire to be disturbed by the argument leave now, so as not to disturb the jury. Probably half a dozen left. The others stuck silently to their seats or to their vantage points on the floor.

Case Alleged Unique.
After the jury is adjourned this morning, the argument on the instructions may be held in chambers instead of open court, so as to avoid the curious and insistent crowd. As the case is unique in the court annals of Richmond, and probably in every court in the country, there are many difficult points at issue. Judge Crump will hold a conference with the opposing attorneys at length, and will study the citations given him in the case.

The case is said to be absolutely without parallel. The circumstances surrounding it, the fact that the wife was alienated from her husband and placed on the street with ten children hours after the wedding, and the new and unique, and new questions as to parental jurisdiction and authority over a married child are involved.

One of the questions at issue before the attorneys in their argument on the instructions is as to the definition of conspiracy. Another is as to how far the parents have any jurisdiction over their children. The case is said to be unique in the court annals of Richmond, and probably in every court in the country, there are many difficult points at issue. Judge Crump will hold a conference with the opposing attorneys at length, and will study the citations given him in the case.

What Lawyers Claim.
Mr. Wendenburg argued that it was not necessary to prove actual agreement on the part of the Ratcliffes to prove conspiracy. He insisted that the facts proved the conspiracy, as in the famous Alton case. Mr. Meredith argued that conspiracy must be proved as to the motive as well as to the acts, and he insisted that no proof of this had been brought out in the evidence.

Interest in the case has been unabating from the beginning, and has become the common topic of conversation. The courtroom was crowded all through the day, and although the evidence adduced in the morning was short and without sensation, the crowd hung breathless on every word that was uttered. So interested has one young man become that, though it is probable he never saw the inside of a newspaper office, he palmed himself off as a representative of an out-of-town paper, and occupied a seat near the Richmond press representatives. He was pointed out to Sheriff Mercer in the afternoon, and may experience some difficulty in again convincing that he is not a representative of the Richmond press.

Says Letters Were Mailed.
The evidence adduced yesterday morning hinged upon whether Mrs. Walker had received two special delivery letters from Richmond on June 15 or 16. On cross-examination by Mr. Wendenburg on Thursday Mrs. Walker admitted that she had received two special delivery letters on the night of June 14.

Experts examined as to the similarity of the letter sent by Mrs. Walker to her husband, telling him that she had not been influenced in her decision against him by any of her family, and a business letter written by John Ratcliffe, brought out little to prove that the two letters had been written on the same machine.

CHANGE IN REGULATIONS

Rules for Entrance Requirements to Washington, December 12.—Regulations for admission to the Military Academy at West Point have been modified so that, without lowering the entrance requirements, prospective cadets may be introduced by substituting equivalents for some of the units of study hitherto insisted upon. The effect of this change, made public today in orders from the War Department, will be that a youth need not in the future pursue a special West Point preparatory course, or a certificate of special advantage in after life or in another educational institution, provided he has received an appointment to West Point.

Hereafter a candidate for admission may be excused from mental examination upon presentation of a certificate that he is a regularly enrolled student in good standing in a university, college or technological school, the entrance requirements of which include proficiency in mathematics and English as shown by the college entrance examination board, or a certificate that he has graduated from a preparatory school meeting the requirements of that board, or a certificate that he has passed fourteen units of the entrance examinations required by the board, including mathematics, English and history.

SULZER TRIAL EXPENSIVE

Sum of \$110,000 Appropriated by Legislature for Counsel.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Albany, N. Y., December 12.—Appropriations aggregating \$110,000 were made in the closing hours of the Legislature for counsel in the Sulzer impeachment trial and incidental expenses.

The sum of \$50,000 goes to the counsel for the impeachment managers, led by Allen R. Hays, while \$10,000 was voted for counsel for Governor Sulzer and \$10,000 for printing and the traveling expenses of the board of managers.

Judge D. Cady Herrick, senior counsel for the impeached Governor, also is given \$10,000 for the emergency salary bill for services rendered in testing the constitutionality of the appointment of John Mitchell as Chief Justice, senior before the Court of Appeals, which declared the appointment void.

Assemblyman Culliver, Democrat, Manhattan, who is to defend the impeachment for the Sulzer counsel, but it was carried, 57 to 3.

AVOIDS ACTION FOR PERJURY

Former Husband of Pauline Hall to Pay Alimony in Arrears.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
New York, December 12.—Miss Pauline Hall, the actress, who in 1904 was married to John J. Hall, a wealthy banker, today received through her lawyers a check for \$2,000 alimony in arrears. Her husband had been ordered to pay her \$1,000 a month.

Miss Hall said today that she was not of so great importance as the fair name of my child and myself. The money I have been making since my marriage and the legitimacy of my own child, especially for the paltry sum of \$10 a week.

WOMAN ACCUSES LAWYERS

Says They Cheated Her Out of \$35,000
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
New York, December 12.—Mrs. Hattie Kennedy, wife of J. B. Kennedy, a wealthy banker, today filed a complaint in the Supreme Court charging Attorney John J. McLean, and Attorney Eugene McLean, with having cheated her out of \$35,000 in the settlement of her husband's estate.

Mrs. Kennedy married the deceased on June 1, 1910, twenty-eight days after his death. She declares, McLean told her the marriage was invalid, that the deceased was not married, and that she was not his wife. She claims that she was defrauded of \$35,000 from her share of the estate.

FORMAL APOLOGY BY CUBA

Insulting Treatment Accorded American Women Regretted.
[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
Havana, December 12.—The Cuban Government today issued a formal apology for the insulting treatment accorded American women in the case of the Misses of Brooklyn, N. Y., and her companions, Miss Anna Talley and Miss Josephine Murphy.

The young women were arrested and searched on their arrival here several days ago because a woman was charged on the same ship had complained of losing some jewelry. The captain of the ship had protested, but the Cuban authorities insisted on making the arrests and searching the young women.

HUSBAND GETS ALIMONY

John's Rheumatism and Wife's Nervousness Cause Separation.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
New York, December 12.—For the first time on record in Queens County a woman today obtained a voluntary agreement of separation and agreed to pay her husband alimony as long as he remains in the city.

The woman is Elsie Wynne, of Far Rockaway, and her husband is John Wynne. In the agreement filed today Mrs. Wynne agrees to pay her husband \$10 a month. She also agrees to consult him before selling real estate belonging to her and promises to go to her husband at any time he should require her nursing. The disagreement between the Wynnes is said to have been caused by John's rheumatism and his wife's nervousness, neither could bear the company of the other.

ESTIMATE OF COTTON YIELD

Total Production Will Amount to 13,677,000 Bales.
Washington, December 12.—The total production of cotton in the United States for the season of 1913-14 will amount to 13,677,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, not including the production of the cotton culture announced today. This compares with 12,763,211 bales last season.

By States, the production is estimated as follows: Alabama, 2,500,000; North Carolina, 765,000; South Carolina, 1,330,000; Georgia, 2,274,000; Florida, 8,900; Alabama, 1,510,000; Mississippi, 1,195,000; Louisiana, 400,000; Texas, 3,330,000; Arkansas, 900,000; Tennessee, 375,000; Missouri, 60,000; Oklahoma, 825,000; California, 15,000.

PRESIDENT IMPROVES

Ordered by Physician, However, to Remain in Bed.
Washington, December 12.—President Wilson's condition was improved today, but he was ordered by his physician to remain in bed. There was doubt that he will be permitted to go outdoors before Monday at the earliest.

TREASURY LONG NURSING SCHOOL FOR RICH BANKS

Stone Condemns Practice as Nothing Less Than Scandal.

SENATORS SPEAK ON CURRENCY BILL

Former Government Officials Are Charged With Attempting to Defeat Administration Measure—Leaders Fear There May Not Be Holiday Recess After All.

Washington, December 12.—Senator Stone, of Missouri, discussing the currency bill this afternoon, vehemently denounced the practice of responsible Treasury officials leaving their official posts at the end of their terms and connecting themselves with some great financial house.

"I regard this practice of officials of the Treasury as nothing less than a scandal," declared the Missouri Senator. "The Treasury too long has been made a nursing school for bankers." He bluntly the Senator paid his respects to a Barton Hepburn and Frank A. Vanderlip, who had been in the Treasury, and then to the Honorable Charles A. Altes, of the Riggs National Bank of this city. Mr. Hepburn several years ago was Controller of the Currency, and left that office to take a position with one of the big New York banks. Vanderlip was an assistant secretary of the Treasury, who went to the National City Bank and Altes, who was appointed assistant secretary at Vanderlip's suggestion to succeed himself.

Referring to the woman clerk placed in the Treasury Department by the National City Bank and paid by them for the purpose of obtaining certain advance financial data and early information, Senator Stone, drawing upon the Scriptures for a simile, declared that this was a "modern Delilah" placed in the Treasury Department to shear the locks of the Samsons there.

The great banks dominated by the "wall street crowd," said Senator Stone, "have built up a great financial oligarchy, which we propose, through this bill, to destroy."

Various Senators spoke on the pending currency bill. Senator Borah assailed the measure as being to all intents a central bank plan. He did not think it was the function of a bank to issue the currency of the country. After Reynolds, president of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, wherein he admitted that he was one of the twelve men who control the finances of the country, Senator Borah emphasized the fact that Mr. Reynolds had given his approval to the regional bank plan of the administration.

Senator Newlands, at some length made a strong defense of the currency bill in dealing with the administration. He declared that a caucus was merely a "parliamentary device" for "administrative measures," representing the results of party council, could be made effective.

Senator Cummings, of Iowa, declared the bill if it were really under consideration and the Senators had an open mind. That condition did not exist, he said.

"Whenever a man says anything that is worthy of being said," Cummings said, "it gradually somehow or other sinks into the minds of the Senators. There is only one thing that can call attention to a bill or something of the sort, of course, in parliamentary language. We are all more or less savages, and like to see the blood run, but we may remain dignified and peaceful. I do not expect to address to a full Senate. And, as I have said, so far as this bill is concerned, there is no real consideration, and it makes no difference whether arguments are advanced or not."

Senator Smoot, who has been denying Treasury reports, today denied the Democratic charges that he was emphasizing their protests against the administration bill, were curtailing their credits. He proved the reverse to be true, by referring to a political discussion, Senator Smoot declared the fact that the Baltimore convention declared against a central bank, "I feel certain," he said, "that a majority of the Senators on this floor, certainly those who have studied the question, are convinced that a central bank would settle the financial problems of this country for 100 years to come."

Prospects of an agreement for a day for a vote are not good. Everything seemed to be going along nicely last night, when, just before adjournment, Senator Owen, in charge of the currency bill, moved to lay Senator Hitchcock's amendment on the table. There had been no suggestion anywhere of the necessity of such a motion. The effect of the motion was startling. Republicans immediately protested and expressed their indignation.

MONA LISA FOUND IN ITALY; THIEF IS UNDER ARREST

Da Vinci's Masterpiece Will Be Returned to France.

MISSING FOR MORE THAN TWO YEARS

Most Celebrated Portrait of Woman Ever Painted Recovered Under Curious Circumstances by Antiquary of Florence. In Almost Perfect State of Preservation.

Florence, Italy, December 12.—Leonardo da Vinci's masterpiece, "Mona Lisa," which mysteriously disappeared from the Louvre in August, 1911, was found today in Florence. The man who stole it was arrested. He is an Italian.

The painting is in the hands of the Italian authorities, and will be returned to France. "Mona Lisa," or "La Gioconda," as it is more popularly known, the most celebrated portrait of a woman ever painted, has been the object of exhaustive search in all quarters of the globe.

The picture was recovered under curious circumstances. An Italian, who is known as an antiquary of Florence, some weeks ago, saying, "I am in possession of the missing Mona Lisa," but, being a patriotic Italian, I desire it shall remain in Florence, and as the National Gallery of the Florentine museums, who suggested that he continue the correspondence.

Appointment to View Picture.
An appointment was arranged yesterday by Geri to view the picture at Milan. The date set was November 17, but unforeseen circumstances prevented the meeting.

A young man, fairly well dressed, visited Geri yesterday. He said he was "Leonard" and was staying at the Hotel Tripoli. He asked Geri to go to the picture, which he carried off from the hotel, and on being shown the painting, recognized it as the genuine "Mona Lisa."

Gerri asked to be allowed to take the picture with him so that he might compare it with other works. He made an appointment to meet Leonard this afternoon at the hotel to agree upon the price. The director took with him several officers, who placed the man under arrest.

The prisoner said his real name is Vincenzo Peruggia, and is by profession a decorator. For six years he lived in France, and for three years was employed at the Louvre.

"I was ashamed," he said, "that for more than a century no Italian had thought of avenging the spoliation committed by Frenchmen under Napoleon. They carried off from the Italian museums and galleries pictures, statues and treasures of all kinds."

Art Stolen From Italy.
He had often observed, he said, in the Louvre many works of art stolen from Italy and conceived the idea of returning to its true home Leonardo da Vinci's masterpiece. He hid the picture early in the morning, detached the frame and removed the canvas from the back of the picture, where it was afterwards found. He hid the picture beneath his workman's blouse and succeeded in leaving the place without attracting suspicion.

At the time of the theft Peruggia was not employed in the Louvre, but he knew all the exits and entrances and how to avoid attention. He kept the painting concealed, he said, until his patriotism led him to offer it to the Italian people.

The painting has also been identified by Dr. Corrado Ricci, director-general of the Department of Fine Arts.

News of the discovery of "Mona Lisa" spread rapidly. Many, among them were prominent in the official circles of Italy, laughed at the defense of the thief.

Priceless Art Treasure Recovered



"Mona Lisa," Leonardo da Vinci's masterpiece, which was stolen from the Louvre in Paris more than two years ago, found in Florence, Italy, yesterday in possession of Italian decorator.

TO CONFER TO-DAY ON EXPENDITURES BY REPUBLICANS

Speaker Asks Chairmen of Appropriation Committees to Meet With Him.

DENIES FEARS OF DEFICIT WANT SPECIAL CONVENTION

Estimates of Needs by Department Heads Total More Than \$1,000,000,000. Suggested Changes Would Reduce Number of Delegates From South.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Washington, December 12.—The National Republican Congressional Campaign Committee went on record here today as favoring a special national convention of the Republican party next year, and suggested three plans for reapportionment of delegates to the next Congress.

It was resolved by the committee that in its judgment, "A special national convention of the Republican party should be held as soon as practicable for the purpose of taking action relative to the reapportionment of delegates to the national nominating conventions of the party, to the unit of representation; to the full recognition of the primary laws of the various States pertaining to the election of delegates and members of the national committee, and the time when the latter shall take office, and to such other matters as may seem desirable."

Plans Will Be Submitted.
This resolution will be submitted to the Republican National Committee, which meets here next Tuesday, together with the plans for reapportionment of the delegates.

The present reapportionment of delegates provides for four delegates-at-large for each Representative-at-large in Congress, and two delegates from each congressional district.

The first suggestion of the congressional committee, which would make the total delegate representation 1,044, is as follows:

"For each of such districts in which the vote cast for the Republican candidate for presidential electors in 1908 was not more than 10 per cent of the total vote cast for presidential electors in such district in such election, one delegate; for each of such districts in which such Republican vote was more than 10 per cent, but not more than 20 per cent, two delegates; for each of such districts in which such Republican vote was more than 20 per cent, but not more than 30 per cent, three delegates; for each of such districts in which such Republican vote was more than 30 per cent, four delegates."

South Would Lose Out.
Upon this basis representation from the Southern States would be diminished. For example, Alabama would be reduced from 25 to 18, South Carolina from 18 to 11, and other Southern States accordingly.

New York would be increased from 30 to 32; Massachusetts from 30 to 32; Illinois from 30 to 32, and so on.

Alternative reapportionment plans suggested are:

BOTH SIDES OBEY FLETCHER'S ORDER TO CEASE FIRING

American Threatened to Open Up With Guns of the Wheeling.

FEDERALS HOLD CENTRE OF TOWN

Foreigners Warned to Take Refuge on Board Ships or Congregate on Water Front Under Protection of American Gunboat—Fighting Continues at Tampico.

Mexico City, December 12.—Rear-Admiral Fletcher, commander of the American naval forces in Mexican waters, today ordered the rebels and Federal fighting at Tampico to cease firing, threatening to open up on them with the guns of the gunboat Wheeling if his order was not obeyed. Both sides complied with the order.

This information is contained in a dispatch received tonight by Sir Lionel Gordon, the British minister, from Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, of the British cruiser Berwick, which is lying off Tampico.

The Federals hold the centre of the town of Tampico and the water front. Rear-Admiral Fletcher has ordered foreigners to take refuge on board ships or to congregate on the water front, where they will be under the protection of the guns.

Waiting Rebels Advance.
Two thousand Federals at Tampico, protected by the shells of the gunboat Berwick more than by their own efforts, were waiting late today for a forward movement of the rebels on some other manoeuvre that might decide the fate of the seaport. The fighting which began two days ago was then continuing, and the last indications were that the rebels might last another day or even longer.

How many rebels are engaged in the attack is not known, but it is estimated that their number is at least twice that of the Federals, and their operations indicated that they expect reinforcements from Victoria, on the north.

The rebels in possession of the railroad yards and shops and large stores of machinery and equipment have detached from their ranks sufficient men to undertake repairing of the railroad north and west from Tampico toward Victoria.

Reports to the road southward from Victoria also are being pushed, and it is not improbable that the rebels will be able to transport fresh troops and additional artillery supplies to Tampico, where the government can get reinforcements to meet the advance.

Residents Seek Cover.
Occasional shells fell in the heart of Tampico during the day, and bullets from a rifle and machine guns were numerous enough to make it advisable that all residents not engaged in the operations to seek cover. For the most part the firing was limited to the artillery of the rebels and the guns of the Berwick.

The rebels hold the area between Tampico proper and the coast, including Boca de Ciega and Arbol Grande, suburbs of the city. They are located the storage oil tanks of the Standard Oil Company, the Cowdray interests and the Huasaca company.

According to reports received here the rebels have not damaged any property, but the firing endangers the tanks and the refinery of the Waters-Pierce Company.

Trains entering Tampico from the West coast are being stopped. The Federals are keeping on guard. No rebels have yet appeared on that side of the city. Two trainloads of refugees were taken out of the town today. Failure of the rebels to break through to San Luis Potosi, enabled the government materially to strengthen the garrison at Tampico.

May Attack Ojinaga.
Ojinaga, Chihuahua, Mexico, December 12.—The full strength of the rebel army is reported to be approaching Ojinaga with the purpose of starting a siege and possible attack. From 3,000 to 5,000 rebels are in the vicinity, awaiting reinforcements under General Francisco Villa, who is to start from Chihuahua.

The 4,000 Federals troops under General Salvador Mercado, Huerta's commander-in-chief in the North, is menaced by the rebel advance, while on the other river separates them from the United States. They have taken every possible precaution to prevent surprise. General Mercado, however, was absent from the front all day, having left with 1,000 soldiers to escort more refugees en route from Chihuahua. It was reported that the rebels were trying to cut him off from the base. A rebel report sent from Presidio to Juarez said: "General Orozco is anxious as to the fate of General Mercado. He fears that Mercado has been cut off by the rebels and will be unable to return to Ojinaga."

Since the Federal troops, including the volunteers under General Orozco, have been supplied with food from the United States, they have shown confidence in the prospect of resisting the rebels although some of them shouted across the river to the American side that they would desert if a Federal vessel, all filled with supplies, was taken from the British vice consulate at Chihuahua and imprisoned.

In Fear of Attack.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Presidio, Tex., December 12.—(Via U. S. Army Telephone to Marfa.)—Two hundred refugees have crossed into the United States at Lajeta, and are being held by the United States patrol until the immigration inspectors have had an opportunity to inspect the fugitives. Hundreds of wagons and other vehicles, all filled with supplies, have been seen north and west of Lajeta. Fugitives who arrived from there